we are Nervey and Breezes and Figured, and Alatha can be seen and along its part in the Free Wirth Joyl as these instruction have preserved into played their parts in the Old World. Proper had lave about be enacted and the silvery of the public lands immediately beans. Coalsand laws should be revealed whereby the coat-land entry pour way make the location and source patent under inethicode kindred to those should be received out the boundard of reference in the continuent curtered. Should be added to the should be added for a should be built, and the builting of relicode promitted in all legitimate ways. Light-brokes should be built, and the builting of relicods promitted in all legitimate ways. Light-brokes should be built and the builting of relicods promitted in all legitimate ways. Light-brokes about be built and the builting of relicods of the Alaska Indians: provision should be made for an efficient with departed, it atong their needs of the Alaska Indians: provision should be made for an efficient with departed, to atong their needs of the Alaska Indians. The commonwhile appainted to investigate, the atong their needs of the Alaska Indians provision appainted to investigate, during the research of 1900, the condition and reads of the Alaskan sample of the Alaskan sample

thereon. A preliminary report rectiling the measurer immediately required for the protection and preservation of the salmon industry has already been sub-mitted to the fleuretary of Commerce and Labor for his attention and for the needed

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I recommend that an appropriation be made for building light-houses in Hawaii, and taking powersion of those strendy built. The Territory should be reimbursed for whatever amounts it has already expended for light-houses. The governor should be empowered to suspend or to nove any offsial appointed by idia, without submitting the matter to the ingulature.

The Philippines and Porto Rico.

Of our iossilar possessions the Philippines and Porto Rico it is gratifying to say that their steady progress has been such as to make it unnecessary to spend shuch time in discussing them. Yet the Congress should ever keep in mind that a possilar obligation reets upon us to further is every way the evidace of teess communities. The Philippines should be knit close to us by farist arrangements. It would, of course, be impossible suddenly to raise the people of the islands to the high pitch of industrial prosperity and of governmental efficiency to which they will in the end by degrees attain, and the castion said moderation shown in developing them have been among the main reasons why this development has hitherto gone on so smoothly. Scrappious care has been taken in the choice of governmental agents, and the entire elimination of partisan politics from the public service. The condition of the bianchers is in muterial things far better than ever before, while their governmental, interlectual, and mural advance has kept pace with their material advance. No one people ever benefited an other people more than we have benefited the Filiphous by taking possession of the lability of Congression of the lability of Congressio The Philippines and Porto Rice.

The cash receipts of the General Land Office for the last fiscal year were III.624.76.55. an uncrosse of \$1.52.516.67 over the preceding year, Of this sum, approximately, \$5.46.65 will go to the credit of the fund for the furthmation of arid land, making the total of this fund, up to the 20th of June 20th associations. to the 50th of June, 1900, approximately, \$18,181,656

A gratifying disposition has been evinced by those having unlawful in-clusures of public land to remove their closures of public land to remove their fences. Nearly two million series so included have been thrown open on demand. In but comparatively few cases has it been accessary in go into court to accomplish this purpose. This work will be vigorously pressented until all unlawful inclosures have been removed.

Experience has shown that in the west-

lands, and thereby to retard softlement. I renew and emphasize my recommendation of last year that so far as they are available for agriculture in its broadest sense, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the mational irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rightly for the hume builder. The attention of the Congress is especially directed to the timber and stone law, the desert-land law, and the commutation chause of the homestead law, which in their operation have in many respects conflicted with wise public-land policy. The discussions in the Congress and else where, have made it evident that shere is a wide divergence of opinions between those holding opposite views on these subjects; and that the opposing sides have strong and convinced representatives of weight both within and without the Congress. The differences being not only as to matters of opinion but as to matters of faci. In under that definite information may be available for the use of the Congress. I have appointed a commissioner of the available for the use of the Congress. I have appointed a commissioner of the Department of Agricultus, and F. H. Bepartment of Agricultus, and F. H. Bewell, Chief fitydrographer of the Geological Burvey, to report at the cardigat practicable moment upon the condition, operation and effect of the present land practicable moment upon the condition, operation and effect of the present land operation and effect of the present land laws and on the use, condition, disposal, and settlement of the public lands. The commission will report especially what changes in organization, laws, regulations, and practice affecting the public lands are received to sfeet the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual estilers who will build permanents homes upon them and to scure in permanence the fallest and most effective use of the remanence of the public lands; and it will make such other respects and recommendations as its study

Service, which is conducting has surreys and examinations, has been thoroughly organized, especial pales lesing taken to secure under the orbit-service rules a body of calilled, experienced, and efficient men. Rurveys and examinations are progressing throughest the aris states and territories, plans for rectaining works being prepared and passed apper by heards of engineers before approval by the Secretary at the inferior in Arizona and Necada, in localities white such work as pre-aminentity, peciel. Construction has already been being, in other parts of the aris work as pre-aminentity, peciel. Construction has already been being, in other parts of the aris work as pre-aminentity, peciel. Construction has already been being, in other parts of the aris well allyanced foward the drawing up of contrasts, these being delayed in part by necessities of reaching agreements or understailding as regards right and the departments and are being gradually extended in other parts of the works contempled, for construction are of national importance, involved to a point in operation in several of the surface and rules. Regulations in and the other parts of the works contempled for construction are of national importance, involved the departments and are being gradually extended in other parts of the service. The results have been very satisfactory, as extravagance has been very satisfactory.

log interests specified of the secondary of stabile sufferingenting commissives in the middle of the little soft recent land. The Nation as a whole to of course the suffer, by the creation of these homes, unfolling as they do to the wealth and stability of the country, and familiating a home market for the products of the Sagar and Fourth, The reclamation law white perhaps not liked, appears at product to answer the integer needs for which it is designed. Further legislation to gut recommended until the herestelles of change are more apparent.

Preservation of Forests.
The study of the opportunities of rlamation of the task salest of said shows that whether this reclamation done by individuals, corporations, or state supply in the salest of the salest o done by individuals, aceperatums, or the State. The sources of water supply must be effectively protected and the personal be effectively protected and the personal protected and the personal protected and the personal protected and the headwaters of the streams. The engineers making the preliminary examinations continually emphasize this need and orde that the remaining public index at the headwaters of the implement attrangs of the West be reserved in Insiste permanency of water supply for insistent made during the past year. The increasily for perpetuating our forest resources, whether in public or pervate hands, is recognized naw as never before. The demand for forest reserves his because the West must use the water, wood, and summer range which only such reserves are supply. Progressive hundermen are striving, through forestry, to give their business permanence. Other great business interests are awakening to the need of forest preservation as a fusiness matter. The Government's forest work should receive from the Compress hearty support, and especially support adequate for the protection of the forest reserves against fire. The forest-reserve policy of the Government has passed beyond the experimental sings and has reached a condition where scientific methads are essential to its successful prosecution. The administrative features of forest reserves are at present unsatisfactory, being divided between three Bureaus of two Departments. It is therefore recommended that all matters pertaining to forest reserves, except those lavoiving or pertaining to land titles, be consolidated in the Suresu of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture. in the Sureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture.

Cotton Weevil. The cotton growing States have re-cently been invaded by a weer'll that has dore much damage and threatens the entire cotton industry. I suggest to the Congress the prompt enactment of such remedial legislation as its judgment may approve.

approve.
Patents to Foreigners. Patents to Foreigners.

In gracting patents to foreigners the proper course for this country to follow is to give the same advantages to foreigners here that the countries in which these foreigners dwell extend in return to our citizens; that is, to extend the benefits of our patent laws on inventions and the like where in return the articles would be patentable in the foreign countries concerned—where an American could get a corresponding patent in such could get a corresponding patent in such

Indian Affairs. Indian Affairs.

The Indian agents should not be dependent for their appointment or tenure
of office upon considerations of partisan
politics; the practice of appointing, when
possible, ex-army officers or bonded superintendents to the vacancies that occur is working well. Attention is invited to the widespread illiteracy due to
lack of public schools in the Indian Territory. Frompt heed should be paid to
the need of education for the children in
this Territory. this Territory.

fonces Nearly two million acres so inclosed have been thrown open on demand. In but comparatively few caser has it been accomplish this purpose. This work will be vigorously prosecuted until all unlawful inclosures have been removed.

Experience has shown that in the western states themselves, as well as in the rest of the country, these is widespread conviction that certain of the public-land laws and the resulting administrative practice has shown that the present needs. The character and uses of the remaining public lands differ widely from those of the public lands which Congress has longer meet the present needs. The public lands which Congress has longer meet the present needs. The public lands which congress has longer meet the present needs. The public lands which congress has longer meet the present needs. The public lands which congress has built up an elaborate the first so far as they are available for agriculture in its broadest sense, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national trigation law, the remaining public lands as bed rightly for the home builtier. The averaging public law who are emplayed upon our wondorful arteries of commerce—the interests of those who are remplayed upon our wondorful arteries of commerce—the interests of these who are remained in superiors. It is encouraging to observe that the Congress has built up an elaborate body of protective legislation and a functional fright produces. The average public lands are supplied to the mecasity of entarging the safety-appliance law, and the greatly in the water the loss of life and the use of larger and histories to prevent the loss of life country, the greater number of men loss of the country, the greatly mean of the congress has built up an elaborate the congress has built up an ela for which the Congress is now making appropriations, is a service analogous to that which the Government has upfield for generations in regard to vessels, and it is believed will prove of great practical benefit, both to railroad employes and the traveling public. As the greater part of commerce is interstate and exclusively sudder the control of the Congress the needed safety and uniformity must be secured by national legislation.

Pensions.

No other class of our citizens deserves so well of the nation as those to whom the nation owes its very being 'the veterans of the citi war. Special attention is asked to the excellent work of the Pension Bureau in expediting and disposing of pension claims. During the facal rear ending July 1, 1801, the Bureau settled BLISC claims, an average of KE dialms for each working day of the year. The number of settlements since July 1, 1801, has been in secons of last year's average, approaching Low claims for each working day, and it is believed that the work of the Bureau will be current at the close of the present fiscal year.

Extension of Civil-Service Rules.

During the year ended June 26 last Pensions.

During the year ended June 20 last 256 persons were appointed through competitive examinations under the civil-service rules. This was 12.672 more than during the preceding real, and so per cent of those who passed the examination. This abnormal growth was largely occasioned by the extension of chasaffortion to the rural free-delivery service and the appointment last your of over 1000 rural to actual settlers who will build permanence the follest and to secure in the result free delivery service and the result free delivery service and the result free delivery service and the result free allowed and the result in the civil service permanent is clear, of the permanent in the result free in recognized by good citizens to those paints congerning sentch rise in recognized by good citizens which it has doubt it will take the times and the interest problem in the second of the highest paidle importance, and the second the meets system largely depends upon the west system largely depends upon the west system largely depends upon the firingation.

The work of resimulation of the arid lands of the West is progressing shealily and satisfactorily under the terms of the inverse permanent of the inversement and uniform observance as both the left and spirit of the civil-service and the inversement in the effort operation.

The work of resimulation of the arid lands of the West is progressing shealily and satisfactorily under the terms of the inversement and under the second of the provider and in the progression of the interest the lands of the civil-service and the civil service as matter of the civil service as matter of the lands of the interest production of the interest production of the interest production of the interest production of the civil service and the civil servi

stocked by decreasing the number of un-necessity positions and by increasing the efficiency of the englayer femalising.

The Army.

The effect of the employee remaining.

The effect of the army and for the more effective use of the national grand has been excellent. Or the army and for the more effective use of the national grand has been excellent. Or the efficiency of our arms is recent years. Such enhants as those rescied at Port Leavestworth and Port lifley and the institution of fail maneaver works accomplish estimated by results. The good effect of these minusered and ample appropriation about be made to enable the guardaneon of the several States to share. In the heartt. The Government should as soon as goasible scotters estimately maneavers in the various sections of the constry. The service thereby rendered not only to the regular army, but in the national guard of the several States to share. In the relatively small expense. We should not rest salisfied with what has been done, however. The only people who are contented with the riumph of medicerity over excellence. On the other hand a system which encouraged the exercise of social or political favoritism in promotions would be even worse. But it would surely be easy to devise a method of primotion from grade to grade in which the opinion of the standing and promotion of the latter. Just such a system now obtains at West Point. The quality of each year's work determines the standing of that year's work determines the standing of the favor's work determines the standing in the army when he graduates from West Point, and his standing in the army when he graduates from West Point, and his standing in the army when he graduates from West Point, but from that time on, all effort to find which man is best or worst, and reward or punish him accordingly, in abandoned, no brillancy, me amount of hard work, no eagerness in the performance of dury, can advance him, and no shockness or indifference that falls short of a courtmartial offense can relard him. Until this system is changed we cannot hope that our officers will be of as hish grade as we have a right to expect, considerin

service as Captain Pershing rendered last apring in the More campaign, it ought to be possible to reward him without at ones Jumping him to the grade of brigadier-general.

The Navy.

Shortly after the enunciation of that famous principle of American foreign policy now known as the "Monroe Doctrins." President Monroe, in a special measure to Congress on Jan. 28, 1821, spoke as follows: "The navy is the arm from whice our Government will always derive most aid in support of our * * * rights. Every power angaged in war will know the strength of our naval power. know the strength of our rawal power, the number of our ships of each class, their condition, and the promptitude with which we may bring them into service,

their condition, and the prompitinds with which we may heing item into service, and will pay due consideration to that argument.

I heartily congratulate the Congress upon the steady progress in building up the American mavy. We can not afford a let-up in this great work. To stand still means to go back. There should be no cessation in adding to the effective units of the fighting strength of the fleet. Meanwhile the Navy department and the officers of the navy are doing well their part by providing constant service at sea under conditions akin to those of actual warfare. Our officers and entiated men are learning to handle the battle ships, cruisers, and totpedo boars with high efficiency in freet and squadron formations, and the standard of markmanship is being steadily raised. The best work ashore is indispensable, but the highest duty of a naval officer is to exercise command at sea.

The establishment of a naval base in the Philippines cought not to be ingger postponed. Such a base is desirable in time of peace; in time of war it would be indispensable, and its lack would be ruinous. Without it our flest would be ruinous. Without it our flest would be helpless. Our naval apperts are agreed that Subig bay is the proper place for the purpose. The national interests require that the work of fortification and development of a naval station at Subig bay be begun at an early date; for under the test should be pravioled a naval general staff on lines similar to those of the Gen-

It is eminently desirable, however, that there should be provided a navai general staff on lines similar to those of the General Staff lately created for the army. Within the Naxy Jepariment itself the needs of the service have brought about a system under which the duties of a general staff are partially performed; for the Bureau of Navigation has under its direction the War College, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Beard of Inspection, and has been in class touch with the General Board of the Navy. But though under the excellent officers at with the General Board of the Navy, flut though under the excellent officers at their head these boards and buream do good wark, they have not the authority of 5 general staff, and have not sufficient scope to lineare a proper readings for emergencies. We need the establishment by aw of a body of trained officers, who shall exercise a systematic control of the military affairs of the navy, and be authorited advisers of the Secretary concerning it. cerning it. lathmian Canal.

By the actual June S. 1802, the Congress sutherized the President to enter into dreaty with Colombia for the building of the enter across the Isthraus of Panama; it being provided that in the Fathera; it being provided that in the event of failure to senare such trong after the lapse of a reasonable time, re-cludes should be had to building a canal through Nicarages. It has not been nrough Nicarages. It has not been pecoseary to consider this alternative, as I am embled to lay before the Senair a treaty providing for the bulleting of the canal arrows the lathnus of Faranna. This was the route which commended liself to the deliberate judgment of the total research and we can now acquire by treaty the right to construct the canal way this route. The construct the canal

congress, and we can now acquire by treaty the right to construct the canal over this route. The question now, therefore, is not by which route the istiminar canal shall be built, for that question has been deficitely and irrevocably decided. The question is simply wastifier or not see shall have an inthinial canal.

When the Congress directed that we should take the Paneria route undertreaty with Columbia, the essence of the condition, of course, referred not in the Government which controlled that route, but to the route itself; to the territory across which for the moment the territory bore on the map. The purpose of the law was to authorize the President to make a treaty with the power in actual control of the letting with the power in actual control of the letting with the power in actual control of the letting with the power in actual control of the present depublic of Colombia and of the present Republic of Colombia and of the present Republic of Colombia and open right of way or trains! caree and open right of way or trains! caree

which New Granada then had and posseded steer the maid territory. The name
of New Granada has passed away and its
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cially to the United States, whose pos-sessions extend along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and demand the speedlest and caclest modes of communication. While the rights of sovereignty of the states occupying this region should al-ways be respected, we shall expect that these rights be exercised in a spirit be-fitting the occasion and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sover-signify has its duties as well as its rights, and none of three local governments, aven if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted in a spirit of eastern isolation, to close the they have been, would be permitted in a spirit of eastern isolation, to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the set by the presention that these avenues of trude and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them, or, what is almost equivalent, to chounter them with such unjust relations as would prevent their general use."

Seven gears laber, in 1865. Mr. Seward in different communications took the following position:

"The United States have taken and will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the State of Panama, or any State of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain a perfect

ama, or any state of the United States of Colombias, but will maintain a perfect neutrality in connection with such domestic alterations. The United States will nevertheless, bold termselves goaly to protect the transit trade across the isthmus against invasion of either domestic or foreign disturbers of the peace of the State of Perama. of the Sfate of Penama. * Neither the text nor the spirit of the stipulation in that article by which the United States engages to preserve the neutrality of the Islamus of Panama. Imposes an colligation on this Government to comply with the requisition led the President of the United States of Colombia for a force to protect the latheness of Panama from a body of insurgents of that country! The purpose of the stipulation was to gastrantee the islamus archive or invasion by a foreign power only."

Attorney-General Speed, under date of Nov. 5, 1965, advised Secretary Seward as follows:

From this freaty it can not be sup-From this freaty it can not be sup-posed that New Granada invited the United States to become a party to the intestine troubles of that Government, nor did the United States become bound to take sides in the domestic broits of New Oranada. The United States dis-guarantee New Granada in the sovereign-ty and property over the territory. This was as against other and foreign govern-ments." For four hundred years, ever sin

For four hundred years, ever since shortly after the discovery of this hemisphere. The ranal across the isthmus has been planned. For two score years if has been worked at. When made it is to last for the ages. It is to siter the geography of a continent and tast trade routes of the world. We have shown by every treaty we have negotiated or at-tempted to negotiate with the peoples in control of the istimus and with foreign nations in reference thereto our omeie-tent good faith in observing our obliga-tions; on the one hand to the peoples of tions, on the one hand to the peoples the isthmus, and on the other hand the civilized world whose commerce

Nacitive our own rights. Last speling, under the act above to-ferred to a treaty conclided between the representatives of the Republic of Co-forming and of our Government was rati-fied by the Senate. This treaty was enfind by the Senate. This treaty was en-tered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia and after a body of experts appointed by our Government especially to go into the matter of the routes across the intimus had pronounced standamously in favor of the Panama route. In drawing up this treaty every concession was made to the people and to the Government of Colombia. We were more than just in dealing with them. Our generosity was such as to make it a se-zious question whether we had not gone too far in their interest at the expense of our own; for in our scruppious neare to from question whether we had not gone for in their interest at the expense of our own; for in our sorupulous uselve laying all possible heed, not merely to the real but even to the fanded rights of our weaker neighbor, who already owed so much to our prefection and invisuance, we yielded in all possible ways to her designs in drawing up the frenty! Novertheless the Government of Colombia not merely repudiated the treaty, but remarks the forest manner as to make it syldent by the time the Colombian Congress adjourned that not the stantisst hope remained of ever getting a antisfactory treaty from them. The Government of Colombia made the treaty and yet when the Colombian Congress was called to ratify if the vute agalost ratificant was unanimous. It does not appear that the Government made any real effort to secure ratification.

Revolution in Panama.

Revolution in Panama.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Cangress a revolution broke out in Panama. The propile of Panama had long been discontented with the Republic of Colombia, and they find been kept quiet only by the prospect of the conclusion of the treaty, which was to them a matter of vital concern. Whene it became avident that the treaty was hopelessly lost, the recopis of Panama rose literally as one man, Not a shot was fired by a cite man, Not a shot was fired by a fingle man on the Istimus in the interest of the Colombian Government. Not a life was lest in the accomplishment of the recolution. The Colombian treeps stationed on the Istimus, who had long been unpaid, made common cause with the people of Panama, and with saint-labing manimits the new republic was Revolution in Panama, but to the route legg not to the species of Panarus, and the source which for the mouse of the law have which for the mouse of the law was to authorize the president to make a timely with the power in actual control of the law was to authorize the President to make a timely with the power in actual control of the law have a controlled with the president was clear. In surfer actual two in the president was clear. In surfer actual two in the president was clear. In surfer actual two in the president was clear. In surfer actual two in the president was clear. In surfer actual two in the president was clear. In surfer actual two in the president was clear. In surfer actual two in the president was clear. In surfer actual two in the president was clear. In surfer actual two in the president was clear. In surfer actual the president was clear. In surfer actual the president was clear. In surfer actual two in the president was clear. In surfer actual two in the president was clear. In surfer actual two two confidence of vice-president, he cannot be actual to make a three purposes. In the president was the purpose of the two the three purposes and the purpose of the two the two the three purposes. In the purpose of the two the two the three purposes and the purpose of the two the two the three purposes. In the purpose of the two the two the two the three purposes and the purpose of the two three two different two actual two the president was clear. In surfer actual two the purpose of the two the two the three purposes. In the purpose of the two the purpose of the two three two actual two the president was the purpose of the two three two actual two transfers to the purpose of the two three two the two the treaty could have the two previous actual two three two treats and the construction of the causal. The propose of the treats the two pr

Disturbances on Isthmus Since 1846.

When these events happened, fifty-seven years had claused since the United States had entered into its treaty with New Granada. During that time the Covernments of New Granada and of its successor, Colombia, have been in a constant state of flux. The following is a partial flut of the disturbances on the Isthmus of Panama during the period in question as reported to us by our consuls. It is not possible to give a complete list, and some of the reports that speak of "revolutions" must mean unsuccessful revolutions.

May 12, 1810—Outhersk, two Americans affled. War vessel demanded to quell outhreak.

October, 1824—Revolutionary plot to bring about independence of the Isthmus, July 22, 1831—Revolution in four southern provinces. Disturbances on Isthmus Since 1846.

Nov. 14. 1831.—Outbreak at Chagres.

Nov. 14. 1831.—Outbreak at Chagres.

Man-of-war requested for Chagres.

June 27. 1853.—Insurrection at Hogota, and consequent disturbances on Isthmus.

War vessel demanded.

May 28. 1854.—Political disturbances;

war vessel requested.

June 28. 1854.—Political revolution.

Oct. 24. 1854.—Independence of Isthmus demanded by provincial legislature.

April, 1856.—Riot and massacre of Americans.

Americans.

May 4, 1856.—Riot.

May 18, 1856.—Riot.

June 5, 1856.—Riot.

Oct. 2, 1856.—Riot.

Oct. 2, 1856.—Riot.

States forces includ.

Dro. 16, 1858.—Attempted secession of Panama.

April 1859.—Riot.

Satismber 1856.—Chibasak

April 1805 - Stort.

Oct. 4, 1860 - Landing of United States forces in consequence.

May Cl. 1861 - Intervention of the United States forces required by intendents.

Oct. 5, 1861 - Insurrection and civil war.

April 4, 1862 - Measures to prevent rebels received landers. grossing lathmus.

gressing lathmus.

June II. 182.—Manapera's troops refused admittance to Panamas.

March. 1863.—Revolution, and United States troops landed.

August, 1863.—Histo: unsuccessful attempt to invade Fanama.

March. 1864.—Visuocessful revolution.

April, 1866.—Attempt to overthrow Government.

August 185 - Attempt at revolution.
July 5 1865 - Revolution; provisional Aug. 26, 1888. Revolution; provisional government overthrown.

April 1871.—Revolution; followed apparently by counter revolution, April, 1872. Revolution and civil war which lasted to October, 1873. August, 1876. Civil war which lasted

stil April, 1875. July, 1873.—Rebellion. Dacember, 1878.—Revolt, April, 1878.—Revolution, June, 1878.—Revolution, March, 1882 - Riot.
May, 1882 - Riot.
Jane, 1884 - Revolutionary attempt.
December, 1884 - Revolutionary attempt. January, 1885.-Revolutionary distur-

1ML-Disturbance on Panama November, 1887. Disturbance on line of January, 1988. - Blot.

January, intil April.

March, 1806.—Incendiary attempt.
October, 1800.—Revolution.
February, 1806, to July, 1800.—Revolution.
January, 1806.—Revolution.
January, 1806.—Revolution. January, 1901.—Revolution, July, 1901.—Revolutionary disturbances, September, 1901.—City of Colon taken by rebels.
March, 1962 Hevolutionary disturbetters. July, 1992 - Revulution.

July, 1992. Revolution.

The above is only a partial list of the revolutions, rescribens, theatrections, riots, and other outbreaks that have to curred during the period in question; yet they number 21 for the 21 years. It will be noted that one of them lasted for nearly three years before it was quested; another for nearly a year. In short, the experience of over half a century has shown Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order on the lahimus. Only the active interference of the United States has enabled her to preserve as much as a semblance of excertigaty. Had it not been for the exercise by the United States of the police power in her interest, her connection with the lethmus would have been sundered long ago. In 1856, in 1860, in 1871, in 1885, in 1861, and again in 1867, sallors and markes from United States war saline were forced to land in order to patrel the lethmus, to protect life and gragerty, and to see that the trainsit across the isthmus was kept open. In 1865, in 1862, in 1866, and to me, and to 1800, the Colombian Government asked that the United States Government asked that the United States Government asked that the

world, of the means of undisturbed frame at across the lathness of Panama has mesome of transcendent importance in the United States. We have repeatedly memoria of transcendent importance is the United States. We have repeatedly exercised this control by inherecology in the course of dementic dissertation, and by protecting the territory from foreign invision. In ISSA Mr. Everett assured the Perveta minister that we should not bestiate to maintain the meutrality of the lecture to maintain the meutrality of the lecture to maintain the meutrality of the lecture of the privileges conferred by the treaty, expressed its expectation that in the event of war between Peru and Spain the United States would carry into effect the guaranty of neutrality. There have been few administrations of the grate Department in which this treaty has not, either by the one side or the other, hear not if we had as a basis of more or less important demands. It was end by Mr. Pisch to 1871 that the Desartment of State had reason to believe that an attack upon Colombian soveral occasions, bean averted by marning from the coverament. In the, when Colombia was under the menance of hostilities from Italy in the Ceptuti case, Mr. Bayard expressed the menance of hostilities from Italy in the Ceptuti case, Mr. Bayard expressed that called the menance of the color of the United States could not but feel, that a Italy in the Cerruit case, Mr. Bayard ex-present the serious contern that the United States could not but feel, that a European power should resent to force against a sister republic of this hemis-phere, as to the sovereign and uninter-rupted use of a part of whose territory we are guaranters under the solemn faith of a treaty.

prices, as to the sovereign and unitaterrupled use of a part of whose territory
we are guaranters under the solemn faith
of a treaty.

The above recital of facts establishes
berood question: First, that the United
States has for over half a century patiently and in good faith carried out its
obligations under the treaty of 1848; secend, that when for the first time it became possible for Colombia to do anything in requital of the services thus repeatedly rendered to it for fifty seven
years by the United States, the Colombian
Government peremptority and offensively
refused thus to do its part, even though
to do so would have been to its advantage and immeasurably to the advantage
and immeasurably to the advantage
of the State of Panama, at that time
under its jurisdiction; third, that
throughout this period revolutions, rists,
and factional disturbances of every gird
have occurred one after the other in almest unintervisited succession, some of
shean lasting for menths and even for
years, while the central government was
unable to put them down or to make
peace with the rebesis; fourth, that these
disturbances instead of showing any sign
of abating have tended to grow more numercus and more serious in the impadiate past; fifth, that the central of Colombia over the latherus of Panama could
not be maintained without the armed intervention and assistance of the United
States. In other words, the Government
of Colombia, though whally unable ta
maintain grades on the latherus, has nevertheless declined to ratify a treaty the
conclusion of a canal across, the lathmust.

Under use the decumentances the Covernment of the United States words havment of the United States words havment of the United States words havment of the United States words hav-

Construction of a canal across, the bithmus.

Under such electrotrances the Covernment of the United States would have
been guilay of fully and weakness,
amounting in their sum to a cruos
against the matien, had it acred otherwise
than it did when the revolution of Nov. 8
last took place in Panama. This great
enterprise of building the interoceasine
cannican met be held up to gratify the
whims, or out of respect to the covernmental impotence, or to the even more
sinteless and evil political peculiarities, of
people who though they dwell after off,
yet, against the wish of the actual dweliers on the letherns, assert an unreal
supremary over the territory. The possession of a territory fresight with such
peculiar capacities as the lathmus in peculiar capacities as the inthmus in question carries with it obligations to mankind. The course of events has shown that this canal can not be built by prigate enterprise, or by any other ma-tion than our own; therefore it must be built by the United States.

Treaty With Republic of Panama.

Every effort has been made by the Government of the United States to persuade Colombia to follow a course which was essentially not only to our interests and to the interests of the world, but to the interests of Colombia itself. These efforts have falled: and Colombia, by has persistence in repulsing the advances that have been made, has forced us, for the sake of our own hinner, and of the interest and well-being, not merely of our own people, but of the people of the interest and well-being not merely of our own people, but of the people of the interest and well-being not merely of our own people, but of the people of the interest and well-being not merely of our own fernities of the world to take declare steps to bring to an end a condition of affairs which had become intolerable. The new Republic of Panama immediately affered to negotiate a praity with uninterests are better safeguarded than in the treaty with Colombia which was ratified by the Senate at its last sension it to better in its terms than the treaties of Treaty With Republic of Panama feed by the Senate at its hast session. It is better in its terms than the freatien of-forest to us by the Republics of Nicarague and Costa Rica. At last the right to begin this great undertaking is made available. Fanama has done her part. All that remains is for the American Congress to do its part and fortnetth this liquibilit will enter upon the execution of a project coloneal in its size and of wall-nia licultuabilic possibilities for the good of this country and the nations of manifold.

Provisions of Treaty.

be noted that one of them lasted for nearly three yours before it was quelled; another for nearly a year, in short, the caperines of over half a century has shown Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order on the lathnux. Only the active interference of the United States has enabled her to preserve as much as enabled her to preserve as much as a semblanc off enveringing. Had it not been for the secretor by the United States and the police power in her Interest, they connection with the lathnux would have been sundered long ago. In 186, in 186, in 186, and again in 186, in 186, in 186, and again in 186, in 186, and marked three been sundered long ago. In 186, in 186, and marked three been sundered long ago. In 186, in 186, and marked three been sundered long ago. In 186, in 186, and marked three been sundered long ago. In 186, in 186, and marked three been sundered long ago. In 186, in 186, and marked three been sundered long ago. In 186, in 186, and marked three been sundered long ago. In 186, in 186, and a semble of the lath three long three l Provisions of Treaty.

more consulates in the United States, and it is worth noting that two are to be in the guif states, where a few years ago the commodities imported from Germany would not have paid the salaries of the consuls.-Omaha,